

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TREASURER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

The Fighting Commenced.

ORANGE C. H., May 6.
 A considerable engagement occurred about twenty miles below here, near Parker's store, a part of Ewell's corps and fifth corps of Yankeef infantry, including Sickles' Regulars. The engagement lasted from 12 o'clock until night. Our troops repulsed the enemy most handily, capturing 981 privates and 40 commissioned officers, who have arrived here. Gen. J. M. Jones, and Col. Warren of the 10th Va., were killed, and Gen. Stafford mortally wounded.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Lee.

The following was received at the War Department this morning:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., May 6.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The sun crossed the Rapidan at Ely's and Germanna fords with two corps. This army moved to oppose Ewell by the old turnpike, and Hill by the plank road. They arrived this morning in close proximity to the enemy's line. A strong attack was made on Ewell, who repulsed it, capturing many prisoners and four pieces of artillery. The enemy subsequently concentrated upon Hill, who with Heth's and Wilder's divisions, successfully resisted the repeated desperate assaults. A large force of cavalry and artillery on our right flank was driven back by Rose's brigade.

By the blessing of God we maintained our position against every effort until night, when the contest closed. We have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men. The gallant Gen. J. M. Jones was killed, Brig. Gen. Stafford, I fear, mortally wounded while leading his command with conspicuous valor.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From James River.

RICHMOND, April 6.

The fleet in James river came up yesterday to Bermuda Hundreds, above City Point, and landed several regiments. The enemy's force is estimated about 9,000. It is believed the plan is to attempt to cut the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, or move against Ft. Drewry.

The enemy on the Peninsula reported advance.

LYNCHBURG, May 5.

The Lynchburg Virginian has information that Averill has concentrated 8,000 cavalry and infantry in Kanawha valley, with the intention of making a raid on the Salt Works in Washington county.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

VOL. I. NO. 87.

ORDINARY,
VOL. V.

CAMP 4th N. C. STATE TROOP,
A. N. Va., April 28.

Messrs Editors.—On the 30th of January last, we were called upon to witness the first execution in this Regiment—that of James King, of Co. E., and to-day three others from the same Company were shot, in presence of the Brigade. Their names were J. F. Owens, Robert Sparks and W. W. Wyatt, all of Wilkes county. This was their second offence. They were paroled under Gen. Hoke's amnesty proclamation last year, when he made his most celebrated campaign against the deserters of Western North Carolina.

Mr. Power, the captain of the 14th N. C. attended them and offered up a most fervent prayer in their behalf, after they arrived on the ground. They were then bound to the stake, their eyes bandaged, the words "die fire" were pronounced, and their souls were launched into eternity.

At this juncture, Gen. Burnside rode out in front of the Brigade and made a brief but impressive speech, telling the men that for his sake, for the sake of their Country and that of themselves and their families, never to desert; and pointing to the lifeless corpses before us, he said he hoped he should never be called upon to witness a like scene again. His pathetic appeal brought tears to the eyes of many.

But the question naturally arises—who are these men that thus deserve their Colors in the hour of their Country's sorest need, and inflicting lasting disgrace upon their posterity? Are they men who have borne the heat and burthen of the day—the scoured heroes of an hundred battles? No, they are men who have been hunted up by the home guard—denizens of the woods and mountains, and who have cast the first stain upon the bullet ridden battle-field of the 4th N. C. Regiment. For the sake of the memory of George B. Anderson, our lamented commander, and the hundreds of others of our fallen comrades who are now reposing in their bloody graves, let no more such men be sent to us, to detract from the blood-bought reputation of the Regiment. We want good men or none at all.

All is quiet in our front to-day, though there was a cavalry skirmish near Madison C. H. yesterday and our men were forced to fall back. This may be an indication of a move on the part of Grant. We are ready for any emergency. The brilliant success of General Hoke at Plymouth caused great enthusiasm among the troops here. You may look out for stirring news from the Army of Northern Virginia soon.

SOLDIER

ENGLAND AND THE CONFEDERACY.—Earl Russell has determined to open communications with the so-called Confederate States without recognizing them." A Mr. Cranford has been sent to Richmond. When he arrives he is to see to the protection of British subjects.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.
No. 814.

An Act to amend "An Act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal an Act amending thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enacted, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army or navy, or for other public use, under said Act, the same shall be for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or by the master or agent of the vessel or of the city, town, or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second, and third sections of the above recited Act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

Sec. 2. Resolved, That special acknowledgment and commendation are declared for that highest order of Generalship with which this victory was followed up, utterly annihilating with five thousand an army of ten thousand, of whom full five thousand were actually captured, besides the slain in battle; and for the brilliant campaign, in which the speed, vigor and constancy of a rapid advance resulted in placing the Confederate flag upon the Capitol of Kentucky, and upon the shores of the Ohio river in the city of Cincinnati.

Sec. 3. Resolved, That the generalship displayed in rapidly gathering the immense fruits of a victory, and in following it promptly with a campaign of activity, enterprise, and unwearied constancy, renders it worthy of the applause of the government, and the emulation of the army.

Sec. 4. Resolved, That the President is requested, in appropriate general orders, to make public the sense of Congress in the premises, and to cause the same to be communicated to General Kirby Smith and the officers named, and to be read at the head of each regiment engaged in that battle.

APPROVED, February 17, 1864. 16-69-law1w

TIMONY of devotion to the great cause of Southern independence and entitles them to the thanks of Congress and the Country.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are hereby tendered to the officers and men of said regiments for their noble and patriotic conduct in re-enlisting.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 88.

Joint Resolution of thanks to the Ninth Alabama Regiment.

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That Congress has with delight the manifestations evinced by the brave and gallant officers and privates of the Ninth Regiment Alabama Volunteers who have stood under the fire of the enemy for nearly three years, never to yield to Northern oppression, and for this act of patriotism and exalted self-sacrifice in re-enlisting for the war, the thanks of Congress and the country are abundantly due them. That the example of the brave and patriotic men who have endured the dangers and perils of this long campaign is a happy omen for the future, and should encourage Congress and the country to renew with a abiding hope and confidence in the success of our arms and the final triumph of liberty, under the lead of those brave and unconquerable spirits.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 89.

An Act to authorize the President to establish additional Military Courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enacted, That in addition to the Military Courts now authorized by law, the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Military Court to attend any Division of Cavalry in the field, and also one for each State within a Military Department, whenever his judgment such Courts would promote the public interest, which Courts shall be organized, and have the same powers and duties, and the members thereof appointed as provided by law.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 90.

An Act to authorize the President to establish additional Military Courts.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enacted, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, for the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and to his Lieutenant so specially commanded by him, and to all the officers and soldiers of his command in that battle.

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, for the signal victory achieved by him in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, on the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to all the officers and soldiers of his command engaged in that battle; and especially to Gen. Churchill, General O'Daniel, General Ommaney, Pres. Smith, of whom he says: "I almost fear to particularize, lest I do full justice to all. But I cannot close without expressing my admiration at the promptness and intelligence with which Gen'l Churchill, Cleburne and Colonel Preston, Smith executed the orders given them."

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 91.

Joint Resolution of thanks to Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith, for the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, and to his Lieutenant so specially commanded by him, and to all the officers and soldiers of his command in that battle.

Resolved, By the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. E. Kirby Smith, for the signal victory achieved by him in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, on the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to all the officers and soldiers of his command engaged in that battle; and especially to Gen. Churchill, Cleburne and Colonel Preston, Smith executed the orders given them."

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

No. 92.

An Act to regulate impressments.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enacted, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army or navy, or for other public use, under said Act, the same shall be for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or by the master or agent of the vessel or of the city, town, or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second, and third sections of the above recited Act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

Sec. 2. Resolved, That special acknowledgment and commendation are declared for that highest order of Generalship with which this victory was followed up, utterly annihilating with five thousand an army of ten thousand, of whom full five thousand were actually captured, besides the slain in battle; and for the brilliant campaign, in which the speed, vigor and constancy of a rapid advance resulted in placing the Confederate flag upon the Capitol of Kentucky, and upon the shores of the Ohio river in the city of Cincinnati.

Sec. 3. Resolved, That the generalship displayed in rapidly gathering the immense fruits of a victory, and in following it promptly with a campaign of activity, enterprise, and unwearied constancy, renders it worthy of the applause of the government, and the emulation of the army.

Sec. 4. Resolved, That the President is requested, in appropriate general orders, to make public the sense of Congress in the premises, and to cause the same to be communicated to General Kirby Smith and the officers named, and to be read at the head of each regiment engaged in that battle.

APPROVED, February 17, 1864. 16-69-law1w

No. 93.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 815.

An Act to amend "An Act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal an Act amending thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enacted, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army or navy, or for other public use, under said Act, the same shall be for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or by the master or agent of the vessel or of the city, town, or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second, and third sections of the above recited Act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

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Sec. 4. Resolved, That the President is requested, in appropriate general orders, to make public the sense of Congress in the premises, and to cause the same to be communicated to General Kirby Smith and the officers named, and to be read at the head of each regiment engaged in that battle.

APPROVED, February 17, 1864. 16-69-law1w

No. 94.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 816.

An Act to amend "An Act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal an Act amending thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enacted, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army or navy, or for other public use, under said Act, the same shall be for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or by the master or agent of the vessel or of the city, town, or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second, and third sections of the above recited Act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

Sec. 2. Resolved, That special acknowledgment and commendation are declared for that highest order of Generalship with which this victory was followed up, utterly annihilating with five thousand an army of ten thousand, of whom full five thousand were actually captured, besides the slain in battle; and for the brilliant campaign, in which the speed, vigor and constancy of a rapid advance resulted in placing the Confederate flag upon the Capitol of Kentucky, and upon the shores of the Ohio river in the city of Cincinnati.

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APPROVED, February 17, 1864. 16-69-law1w

No. 95.

A PROCLAMATION.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 817.

An Act to amend "An Act to regulate impressments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and to repeal an Act amending thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America enacted, That in all cases where property is impressed for the use of the army or navy, or for other public use, under said Act, the same shall be for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or by the master or agent of the vessel or of the city, town, or parish in which the impressment may be made, in the manner and according to the regulations provided in the first, second, and third sections of the above recited Act, or in the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

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APPROVED, February 17, 1864. 16-69-law1w

No. 96.

A PROCLAMATION

The Confederate.

B. E. MCRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All Letters or business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, May 6, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

The \$5 Notes.

No one will take from us the Five Dollar Notes of par, and we must therefore decline receiving them except at the same discount the larger Notes of the old issue we subject to. We dislike very much to be compelled to this announcement; but the outside pressure compels us to do so.

Glorious old Virginia.

While the mischievous agitators in North Carolina are waving over their suffrages and crying "this war has lasted long enough—it must be stopped on the best terms we can get," coming, too, from men who have never felt any of the sufferings arising from the war, and in a State that has not endured a tithe of wrong, outrage and oppression from the hands of the Yankee vandals that Virginia has, there is heard but one voice from her noble citizens, and that is stout, persistent and eternal resistance, until the Yankees are driven from her soil and the independence of the nation is established.

Not do we hear in Virginia any alarm expressed about the liberties of the people being taken from them, and military despotism being established over them; albeit, as one of her papers has said, Virginia is as jealous of her liberties as any other State. Her citizens have not the slightest thought of ever yielding their liberties to any one. And yet no such apprehensions have been excited there, by the passage of the *habeas corpus* act, as seem to possess the minds of some of our fellow-citizens in this State. The people here are calm, content, respectful to the laws, and directing their thoughts and their energies to the resistance of the foul invader who is seeking our destruction, rather than to the throwing of obstacles in the way of those who are waging the power of the Confederacy in its defense. The sympathies of the people of Virginia are altogether with those who are fighting Lincoln, and against those who embarras the public defense by jealousies and dangerous distrust.

As remarkable as the *Confidential* is, a few days since, there seems to be an extraordinary sensitiveness and jealousy on the part of some citizens as to the exercise of the power in question, which, under all the circumstances of the times, is to us extraordinary. We hear much of the danger of power. It would be inappropriate if men would sometimes direct their thoughts to the *solitariness* of power. Power is given for the public good; and it is a treachery and a crime if those to whom it is entrusted decline its exercise when required by the public good. The power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was conferred because the public safety, in critical circumstances, might require it. Surely, no one expects to see the Confederacy in a more critical condition than under the pressure of this great war. So far from shuddering with apprehension at the exercise of a power conferred for just such occasions, and judged to be salutary at this time by those best acquainted with the necessities of the public defense, we would welcome its employment—nay, demand it.

And a terrible hardship it is, to be sure, that men whom it was designed by the framers and the administrators of the Constitution to protect, should themselves so clamorous against it! Look at our army and its leaders. Such a man as Lee can exhibit his pass to the guards on the railroads, without a word; but some liberty-loving citizen, not worthy to tie Lee's shoes, is greatly outraged if required to do the same. It was well remarked by Major Key, of the 44th Georgia regiment, in his farewell to his troops, from whom disabling wounds had been given him, "The patience with which you have submitted to a deprivation of all your rights, including the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is certainly a commentary upon the conduct of those at home who consider it such an outrage to be deprived of its benefits for four months." The army will naturally make such remarks; and not the army alone, for it is the obvious suggestion of reason and consistency.

We trust, however, that the mind of the country is not to be disturbed by a vain and angry agitation of this question now. Whoso feels belligerent, let him fight the Yankees, if he wishes to discharge volleys of rhetoric at somebody, let him aim at Lincoln or Seward or Butler. For our own champions and leaders, let him have words of support and encouragement, such as will steady their hands and animate their enthusiasm. We are on the eve of great and it may be decisive battles—the country is in poor humor to hear or to bear partisan declamations.

We understand that Brig. Gen. Kemper, who was so severely wounded at Gettysburg, has been assigned to the command of the Virginia Reserves, with his Headquarters at Lynchburg.

We also learn that Gen. W. H. F. Lee, so long in captivity, and recently exchanged, has been nominated to the rank of Major General, and takes command of a division of cavalry. Also, Col. James Chastell, late of the President's Staff, has been appointed Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the South Carolina Reserves.

The Battle of Cold Harbor.

It will be seen that the enemy has completely repulsed our Leesburg, and been handsomely repulsed. The old Hero does not give the extent of loss in killed and wounded on either side, and only the number of prisoners taken by our troops. He says, however, we have to mourn the loss of many brave officers and men. We may therefore expect a bloody account when the full details of the engagement come to hand.

The forces engaged were those belonging to Gen. Hill and Burnside's corps—in both of which were many North Carolina Regiments.

The N. C. Regiments in Burnside's Corps, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 12th, 14th, 20th, 23d, 30th, 32d, 42d, 45th, 50d, and 24th Battalion.

In Gen. Hill's Corps—the 7th, 11th, 13th,

15th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 32d,

33d, 37th, 38th, 44th, 45th, 47th, 48th, 52d,

53d, and 55th. *END 1000*

CONFEDERATE NOTES AND BONDS HELD BY THE STATE.

Mr. Graham of North Carolina, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance

be instructed to inquire into the expediency

of amending the act to fund, tax and limit

the currency, passed at the last session of

Congress, so as to provide that bonds of the

Confederate States, to be received by any

State, in pursuance of the twelfth section of

said act, shall be coupon bonds, and exempt

from taxation; and that all Confederate notes

of any of the old issues, held by any State on

the first day of April, 1864, may, at the option

of such State, be exchanged for such

bonds, or for Treasury notes of the new issue;

and further, that all jazz demands of any

State against the Confederate Government,

securing but unpaid, prior to the said first

day of April, shall be paid in Treasury notes

of the new issue, provided for by said act."

Confederate Congress.

LATE yesterday, May 4, 1864, the Confederate Congress, of North Carolina, opened the following resolutions:

"Resolved by the *Committee of the Confederate States of America*, That the thanks of Congress and the country are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major-General Joseph E. Johnston, and Commander James W. Cooke, and the officers and men under their command, for the brilliant victory over the enemy at Plymouth, North Carolina."

"Resolved by the *Congress of the Confederate States of America*, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Brigadier-General Joseph E. Johnston, and the officers and men of his command, for the skill and gallantry displayed in achieving the signal victory of Olustee, Florida, on the 10th February, 1864."

CONFEDERATE NOTES AND BONDS HELD BY THE STATE.

Mr. Graham of North Carolina, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee of Finance

(to report)—Put my name down hereafter

in full. I don't want to be confounded. I'm not that Leach, (pointing to J. T.) but another Leach.

Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi—Ump!

Mr. James M. Leach, of North Carolina, (to report)—Put my name down hereafter

in full. I don't want to be confounded. I'm not that Leach, (pointing to J. T.) but another Leach.

The Speaker called the States for the report of business.

Mr. Handley of Arkansas, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a bill constituting the regiments not now full, and raising unexpired, incompetent and superannuated officers.

Mr. Bell of Georgia, introduced a preamble and resolution recommending to the Committee on the Judiciary the establishment of a court of claims for the investigation of claims, which was adopted.

Mr. Blanton of Georgia, introduced a bill to authorize persons who have been detailed to work for the Confederate States, the same relation as though they were in the service.

Mr. Perkins of Louisiana, brought in a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen after the war. Also, a bill to provide for the transportation of soldiers, &c. Also, a bill to establish a Bureau for Foreign Supplies, with an agency in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Mr. Leach's first resolution.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, calling upon the President or the Secretary of War to furnish statistics of the number of privates and officers who have enlisted from the respective States; how many have been conscripted; how many have been killed or disabled; and how many have deserted, &c.

Mr. Leach, in presenting the resolution, said he was tired of the insulations thrown out upon his State, and he was going to prove her loyalty by facts and figures.

Mr. Conrad of Louisiana, said the resolution would entail great clerical labor upon the War Department at a time when they were very busy with other matters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE FIVE-DOLLAR NOTES.

Mr. Swan of Tennessee, introduced a resolution that it was inexpedient to pass any act to place the five-dollar note of the old issue on the same footing of the new issue. In introducing the bill, Mr. Swan said he was influenced by a desire to allay apprehensions on the one side and expectations on the other, in respect to any action this Congress might adopt in the matter.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, moved to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On this the ayes and nays were called, and the House refused to refer—aye 33, no 45.

The resolution was then adopted—aye 67, noes 8.

A Voice from Johnson's Island.

We publish below a communication addressed to Gov. Vance, by the officers and soldiers who have been and, we believe, are still held in captivity on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. It is a capital production, written remarkably well, and presents facts and arguments from a stand-point and under circumstances that cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of every honest and impartial reader.

The gentlemen who signed this paper have had opportunities for observation and the facilities of gathering facts, that enable them to set forth the objects and purposes of our enemies, as well as the hopes and fears

of our friends and sympathizers at the North, knowingly and understandingly. The getting up of this paper was no party movement.

The signs, some of them gentlemanly and unknown to fame and of recognized ability, have belonged to different political parties, and we presume, had no idea that there would be any contest for gubernatorial honors in this State next summer. The tributes to Gov. Vance were an honest one, and no less merited than honest and disinterested intent. There are 237 signers, who represent nearly every county in the State.—*Conservative*.

Mr. Leach here quotes from the speech of Mr. Stephens, in Georgia, and contended that the political position of North Carolina on the *habeas corpus*, and other vital questions of political right and economy, were the same and identical with those announced by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Leach, in conclusion, said that North Carolina was the birth place of liberty, and one of her sons shed the first blood in the revolutionary struggle. It would be saying too much to predict that the last blood of this revolution will be poured out by a North Carolinian.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, arose and claimed the indulgence of the House.

Mr. James M. Leach, of North Carolina, explained the names of himself and colleague, which had been mixed up by the editor of the *Examiner*, and an explanation might be due him also.

Mr. J. T. Leach said he agreed with every word his colleague had said in vindication of himself. For himself, (J. T.) he would say he was a peace man, but he was not an abolitionist. When he took his stand for or against secession and war, he took it upon the side of the slaves. He had laid his all upon the altar of his country and State, and if that time ever comes of necessity, he would lay his life upon it. He did not believe that it was an evidence of disloyalty to try to negotiate for peace. If it is, then there had been a great deal of disloyalty committed.

A great many have been brought to a peaceful close by negotiation; the Mexican war, for instance, in later times, on our own continent. He did not deny, but there was some disloyalty in North Carolina. There was disloyalty there; he wanted to be able to say so; but it was disloyalty to bad law and legislation, and not disloyalty to the Confederate Government. There would con-

tinue to be this sort of disloyalty in North Carolina until North Carolina had man-harsh justice done her.

He [J. T.] could say this much; he was from the Third Congressional District of North Carolina; if there was any treason or disloyalty there, he had not even heard of it. His district had sent its full quota to the war. In conclusion he hoped all could work harmoniously together.

Mr. Staples, of Virginia, (intervening) Mr. Speaker, I ask the privilege of being allowed to ask the gentleman a question. He says he is for peace. I would inquire what kind of a peace would he accept if the terms were other than those of independence?

Mr. J. T. Leach—Any for peace upon the terms of independence? If we cannot get that—if that is impossible—I would accept any other peace that could be obtained short of subjugation. That's what I would do.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina (sounding) Please short of submission! That's what it is meant.

Mr. Barksdale of Mississippi—Ump!

Mr. James M. Leach, of North Carolina, (to report)—Put my name down hereafter

in full. I don't want to be confounded. I'm not that Leach, (pointing to J. T.) but another Leach.

The Speaker called the States for the report of business.

Mr. Handley of Arkansas, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to bring in a bill constituting the regiments not now full, and raising unexpired, incompetent and superannuated officers.

Mr. Bell of Georgia, introduced a preamble and resolution recommending to the Committee on the Judiciary the establishment of a court of claims for the investigation of claims, which was adopted.

Mr. Blanton of Georgia, introduced a bill to authorize persons who have been detailed to work for the Confederate States, the same relation as though they were in the service.

Mr. Perkins of Louisiana, brought in a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen after the war. Also, a bill to provide for the transportation of soldiers, &c. Also, a bill to establish a Bureau for Foreign Supplies, with an agency in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

Mr. Leach's first resolution.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, offered a resolution, calling upon the President or the Secretary of War to furnish statistics of the number of privates and officers who have enlisted from the respective States; how many have been conscripted; how many have deserted, &c.

Mr. Conrad of Louisiana, said the resolution would entail great clerical labor upon the War Department at a time when they were very busy with other matters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE FIVE-DOLLAR NOTES.

Mr. Swan of Tennessee, introduced a resolution that it was inexpedient to pass any act to place the five-dollar note of the old issue on the same footing of the new issue. In introducing the bill, Mr. Swan said he was influenced by a desire to allay apprehensions on the one side and expectations on the other, in respect to any action this Congress might adopt in the matter.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of North Carolina, moved to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means.

On this the ayes and nays were called, and the House refused to refer—aye 33, no 45.

The resolution was then adopted—aye 67, noes 8.

A Voice from Johnson's Island.

We publish below a communication addressed to Gov. Vance, by the officers and soldiers who have been and, we believe, are still held in captivity on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. It is a capital production, written remarkably well, and presents facts and arguments from a stand-point and under circumstances that cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of every honest and impartial reader.

The signs, some of them gentlemanly and unknown to fame and of recognized ability, have belonged to different political parties, and we presume, had no idea that there would be any contest for gubernatorial honors in this State next summer. The tributes to Gov. Vance were an honest one, and no less merited than honest and disinterested intent. There are 237 signers, who represent nearly every county in the State.—*Conservative*.

Mr. Leach here quotes from the speech of Mr. Stephens, in Georgia, and contended that the political position of North Carolina on the *habeas corpus*, and other vital questions of political right and economy, were the same and identical with those announced by Mr. Stephens. Mr. Leach, in conclusion, said that North Carolina was the birth place of liberty, and one of her sons shed the first blood in the revolutionary struggle. It would be saying too much to predict that the last blood of this revolution will be poured out by a North Carolinian.

Mr. J. T. Leach, of North Carolina, arose and claimed the indulgence of the House.

Mr. James M. Leach, of North Carolina, explained the names of himself and colleague, which had been mixed up by the editor of the *Examiner*, and an explanation might be due him also.

Mr. J. T. Leach said he agreed with every word his colleague had said in vindication of himself. For himself, (J. T.) he would say he was a peace man, but he was